



USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service

Indiana Crop & Weather Report

Released: June 27, 2011

Vol. 61, WC062711

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CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 26

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

Severe thunderstorms moved across the state early in the week causing some crop damage due to heavy rain, wind and hail, according to the Indiana Field Office of USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service. Wet field conditions have further delayed soybean planting in some areas. Weed pressure is very evident in many fields as farmers are running behind on herbicide applications. Farmers are also struggling to apply nitrogen to their corn acreage before the crop gets to tall. Many corn fields have an uneven appearance due to excessive moisture and loss of nitrogen. Wheat harvest has been slowed due to muddy field conditions. The first cutting of hay continues between rain showers, and a few farmers in southern counties have already begun their second cutting of alfalfa.

FIELD CROPS REPORT

There were 2.9 **days suitable for field work**. Ninety-eight percent of the planted **corn** acreage has **emerged** compared with 100 percent last year and 99 percent for the 5-year average. **Corn condition** is rated 57 good to excellent compared with 65 percent last year at this time.

Ninety-five percent of the intended **soybean** acreage has been **planted** compared with 94 percent last year and 95 percent for the 5-year average. By area, 94 percent of the crop has been planted in the north, 97 percent in the central region and 92 percent in the south. Eighty-seven percent of the soybean acreage has **emerged** compared with 89 percent last year and 90 percent for the 5-year average. **Soybean condition** is rated 57 good to excellent compared with 62 percent last year at this time.

Sixteen percent of the **winter wheat** acreage has been **harvested** compared with 34 percent last year and 28 percent for the 5-year average. **Winter wheat condition** is rated 58 percent good to excellent compared with 68 percent last year at this time.

LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT

Pasture condition improved further and is rated 67 percent good to excellent compared with 79 percent last year. **Livestock** were under very little stress due to moderate temperatures and adequate pasture.

CROP PROGRESS

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg.
Percent				
Corn Emerged	98	94	100	99
Soybeans Planted	95	90	94	95
Soybeans Emerged	87	75	89	90
Winter Wheat Harvested	16	4	34	28
Alfalfa, First Cutting	91	87	87	92

CROP CONDITION

Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
Percent					
Corn	3	8	32	44	13
Soybean	3	7	33	48	9
Winter Wheat	3	9	30	48	10
Pasture	1	5	27	54	13

SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK

Soil Moisture	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
Percent			
Topsoil			
Very Short	0	0	1
Short	2	3	3
Adequate	62	69	43
Surplus	36	28	53
Subsoil			
Very Short	0	0	0
Short	2	2	2
Adequate	68	69	51
Surplus	30	29	47
Days Suitable	2.9	4.1	3.1

CONTACT INFORMATION

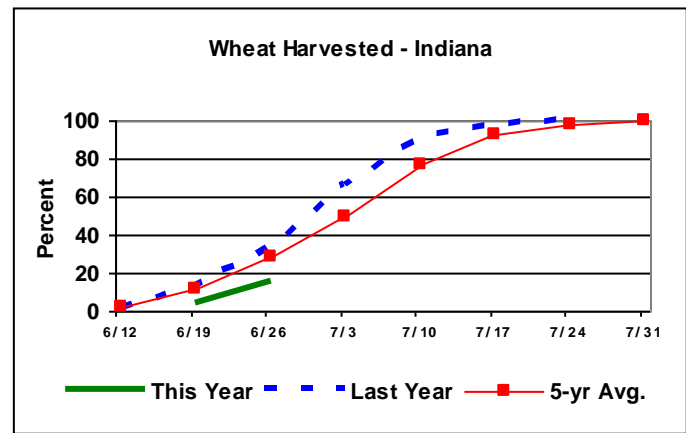
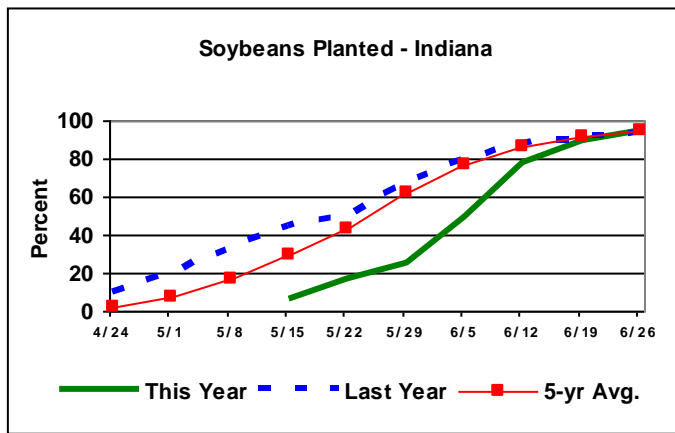
--Greg Preston, Director

--Andy Higgins, Agricultural Statistician

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Crop Progress



Other Agricultural Comments And News

Current Postemergence Herbicide Situations

Written by Mark Loux, Ohio State University. Article appears in the June 20 – June 26 2011 C.O.R.N. Newsletter.

It may be a good year to see every possible weed control situation that can exist in corn and soybeans. There is good news and bad news here. First – the good news. Due to the month or so delay in planting, POST applications will occur later in the window of weed emergence compared with a “normal” year. As a result, weed populations should generally be lower, and there will be less likelihood of weeds emerging after POST applications. The faster rate of crop growth will also result in more rapid canopy closure, at least where stands are good, which helps with weed control. As a result, this is probably the year to err on the side of applying POST herbicides early, when weeds are small. Early application can improve herbicide activity and possibly allow for lower herbicide rates or fewer herbicides in the mix. This applies only to those fields that were weedfree at the time of planting of course. Bottom line – there is a fairly low risk to applying POST herbicides early, and it could result in some cost savings.

Applying early can also minimize the risk of crop injury from herbicides. Corn has been advancing through growth stages rapidly, but does not necessarily have the typical amount of elongation between nodes, which means that it can be shorter than expected for a certain growth stage. Height may therefore be a less effective indicator of growth stage than in some years. Be sure to count corn collars where appropriate, including the small more spoon-shaped leaf collar that is often missing once corn exceeds 12 inches or so in height. Shifting POST applications earlier is one strategy to help ensure that the crop has not exceeded a critical growth stage, such as the V5-V6 corn stage with regard to broadcast application of ALS-inhibiting herbicides.

And now the bad news – there are some really weedy corn and soybean fields around the state. In many of these, it is evident that burndown herbicides were not applied before the crop emerged, and the POST herbicides will have to control weeds that have been in the field for several months. The size and age of the weeds in these fields can create some extremely challenging situations. Broadleaf weeds are more of a

concern than grasses in these fields, as long as a glyphosate-resistant crop has been planted, because glyphosate usually effectively controls even large grasses. Marestalk, giant ragweed, and lambsquarters are of primary concern, because the combination of possible herbicide resistance, size and age can preclude effective control with glyphosate. The two primary recommendations for these fields are:

- 1) increase glyphosate rates to the maximum allowed in the first POST application. This is a more effective approach than using a low rate first and applying a second time at the higher rate.

- 2) Do not apply glyphosate alone. Mix it with another herbicide that is effective on the broadleaf weeds of concern. Adding Status or another dicamba product is a generally effective strategy for control of many broadleaf weeds in corn, but other POST corn herbicides can help control large broadleaf weeds in a mix with glyphosate. Classic, FirstRate and Synchrony can help control many broadleaf weeds in soybeans, but will not control ALS-resistant weeds. Where the population is resistant to both glyphosate and ALS inhibitors, Flexstar or Cobra can be mixed with glyphosate, although at a higher cost and greater risk of soybean injury. Be cautious about adding more herbicide than needed in this situation. The combination of a higher glyphosate rate and one other herbicide can be adequate without causing too much injury to soybeans. Soybeans usually recover well from herbicide injury so that yield is unaffected. However, substantial injury can be more of a problem in late-planted soybeans due to the more limited time for the crop to recover and reach full yield potential.

We don't have a consistently effective recommendation for control of marestalk in emerged soybeans. Response of the marestalk to the herbicides that can control it – glyphosate, FirstRate, or Classic – will be variable depending upon the type of herbicide resistance that the population exhibits and plant size. Our primary recommendation is a combination of glyphosate and FirstRate or Classic. We have not found any other POST soybean herbicides that have significant activity on marestalk, except for Ignite, which can only be applied to LibertyLink soybeans.

Weather Information Table

Week Ending Sunday, June 26, 2011

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data							Accumulation				
	Air							April 1, 2011 through				
	Temperature				Precip.	4 in	Avg	June 26, 2011				
						Soil		Precipitation		GDD Base 50°F		
	Hi	Lo	Avg	DFN	Total	Days	Temp	Total	DFN	Days	Total	DFN
Northwest (1)												
Chalmers_5W	86	60	69	-5	2.97	4		20.75	+9.96	43	957	-82
Francesville	87	59	69	-3	1.53	6		18.56	+7.74	45	947	+13
Valparaiso_AP_I	88	60	70	-1	1.06	4		13.80	+2.32	42	967	+68
Wanatah	89	56	69	-3	0.52	4	74	17.44	+6.60	53	824	-22
Winamac	88	59	70	-2	1.96	6		20.14	+9.32	54	996	+62
North Central (2)												
Plymouth	89	59	70	-2	0.87	4		18.28	+6.98	48	945	-31
South_Bend	89	58	71	+0	1.03	5		19.24	+8.65	49	1003	+125
Young_America	87	60	70	-2	1.22	4		19.02	+8.56	38	1031	+88
Northeast (3)												
Fort_Wayne	89	62	72	+0	0.98	2		18.72	+8.79	48	1113	+187
Kendallville	89	58	70	-1	1.27	5		17.74	+7.32	60	937	+63
West Central (4)												
Greencastle	83	55	69	-6	1.80	6		20.83	+9.17	45	1055	-55
Perrysville	88	59	71	-2	0.61	5	74	16.02	+4.47	40	1161	+140
Spencer_Ag	86	58	71	-2	1.31	4		21.20	+8.93	44	1143	+124
Terre_Haute_AFB	86	54	72	-2	1.25	5		19.47	+8.07	45	1286	+183
W_Lafayette_6NW	87	59	70	-2	3.95	5	70	22.88	+12.09	47	1092	+142
Central (5)												
Eagle_Creek_AP	86	61	72	-2	2.48	6		19.18	+8.51	47	1276	+184
Greenfield	87	59	71	-3	1.65	6		22.96	+11.68	52	1148	+124
Indianapolis_AP	87	58	72	-2	2.53	4		18.37	+7.70	45	1304	+212
Indianapolis_SE	86	57	70	-4	4.56	6		24.03	+13.12	46	1107	+41
Tipton_Ag	89	61	71	-1	2.80	5	74	22.50	+11.78	49	1074	+167
East Central (6)												
Farmland	88	60	71	-1	0.78	4	75	15.94	+4.98	51	1065	+191
New_Castle	86	59	70	-2	0.65	4		24.01	+12.12	42	1056	+159
Southwest (7)												
Evansville	90	61	76	+0	1.61	3		26.08	+14.30	42	1558	+228
Freelandville	89	61	74	+0	2.94	3		22.27	+10.16	37	1352	+200
Shoals_8S	90	57	73	+0	3.44	3		26.26	+13.41	35	1264	+161
Stendal	88	60	74	-2	1.87	3		30.18	+16.94	40	1411	+184
Vincennes_5NE	93	61	75	+2	4.48	4	75	25.26	+13.15	39	1397	+245
South Central (8)												
Leavenworth	88	60	75	+2	1.70	4		27.14	+14.14	44	1387	+283
Oolitic	84	55	71	-2	2.39	3	73	25.54	+13.29	44	1170	+133
Tell_City	89	60	75	+0	2.99	4		27.11	+13.97	40	1462	+218
Southeast (9)												
Brookville	87	59	71	+0	1.90	6		22.59	+11.02	46	1196	+245
Greensburg	88	58	72	+0	3.48	6		24.99	+13.03	42	1272	+253
Seymour	85	59	71	-2	2.45	4		26.81	+15.37	39	1186	+128

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DFN = Departure From Normal.

GDD = Growing Degree Days.

Precipitation (Rainfall or melted snow/ice) in inches.

Precipitation Days = Days with precip of .01 inch or more.

Air Temperatures in Degrees Fahrenheit.

For more weather information, visit www.awis.com or call 1-888-798-9955.

June 20 Wheat Scab Update and Grain Harvesting Tips

Written by Pierce Paul, Alissa Kriss, Dennis Mills, Ohio State University. Article appears in the June 20 – June 26 2011 C.O.R.N. Newsletter.

The first set of scab scores are in from 67 fields surveyed in southern, central, and parts of northern Ohio, with average incidence ranging from 1 to 45%. This means that the fields examined had between 1 and 45 heads out of every 100 heads with scab symptoms. Incidence was greater than 5% in 47 fields, greater than 10% in 33 fields, and greater than 25% in only four fields. Fungicide treated fields generally had lower levels of disease than untreated fields, and fields planted with moderately resistant varieties had lower levels of scab than those planted with susceptible varieties. However, there were a few treated fields with relatively high incidence and a few untreated fields with incidence below 5%. This is probably because some of the treated fields were sprayed too early, and some of the late, untreated fields flowered when conditions were less favorable for scab. Similarly, a few late-flowering, susceptible fields also had relatively low incidence. Fields in northern Ohio will be surveyed this week.

These numbers show that scab levels are generally lower this year than they were last year. However, for those fields with more than 10% incidence (more than 50% the fields surveyed so far), vomitoxin may still be a concern. Grain with vomitoxin levels above 2 ppm may be docked or may receive a price discount at elevators. To minimize these discounts or even prevent dockage, harvest grain from scabby fields separately from more healthy fields, and turn up the combine fan to blow out scabby, lightweight grain. Our research shows that when harvesting normal-sized grain from scabby fields, increasing fan speed reduces the amount of scabby grain and vomitoxin in the grain lot. However, this is not the most effective strategy when the overall size of the grain is small because of a short grain-fill period or poor grain-fill because of foliar diseases. When the grain is small, too high a fan speed may result in healthy grain being removed along with scabby grain, and as a result, less grain being harvested.

The INDIANA CROP & WEATHER REPORT (USPS 675-770), (ISSN43-817X) is issued weekly April through November by the USDA, NASS Indiana Field Office, 1435 Win Hentschel Blvd, Suite 110, West Lafayette, IN 47906-4151. For information on subscribing, send request to above address. POSTMASTER: Send address change to the USDA, NASS, Indiana Field Office, 1435 Win Hentschel Blvd, Suite 110, West Lafayette, IN 47906-4151.

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